

Z

56

B375

DIAGRAM METHOD

OF THE

IMPROVED PITMAN SYSTEM

OF SHORTHAND



Class Z56

Book B375

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DIAGRAM METHOD

OF THE

IMPROVED PITMAN SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND



JAMES C. BEATTY

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Baltimore, Md.

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B375

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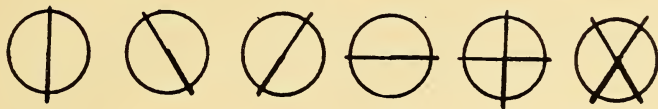
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Write Ch (/) at an angle of sixty degrees, and upward
 R (\) at an angle of thirty degrees.



PHONOGRAPHIC ALPHABET

Phono-graph	Letter	Direction Written	Pronounced	Phono-graph	Letter	Direction Written	Pronounced
	T	Downward	Te, ete.		Sh	Downward	She, eshe.
	D	"	De, ede.		F	"	Fe, efe.
\	P	"	Pe, epe.		V	"	Ve, eve.
\	B	"	Re, ebe.		Rch	"	Rch.
/	Ch	"	Che, eche.		Rj	"	Rj, erje.
/	J	"	Je, eje.		Rm	"	Reme.
—	K	Left to right	Ke, eke.		Lr	"	Ler, eler.
—	G	"	Ge, ege.		L	"	El, ele.
⌋	M	"	Me, eme.		L*	Upward	Le.
⌋	Mp	"	Mpe, empe.		Lk	"	Lke, elke.
⌋	Mb	"	Mbe, embe.	✓	W	"	We, ewe.
⌋	N	"	Ne, ene.	✓	Wh	"	Whe, ewhe.
⌋	Ng	"	Ing, enge.	✓	Wr	"	Wer, ewer.
⌋	X	"	Eks.	✓	Whr	"	Wher, ewher.
\	R	Downward	Er, ere.	✓	Y	"	Ye.
/	R	Upward	Re.	✓	M	"	Me, eme.
U	Nf	Left to right	Nefe, enfe.	⌋	H	"	He.
U	Nv	"	Neve, enve.	⌋	Sw	"	Swe, eswe.
(Th	Downward	The, ethe.	✓	Mgn	"	Mgne.
)	S	"	Se, ese.				
)	Z	"	Ze, eze.				

* When not the first stroke in a word,
 it may be written upward or downward.

○ reads S, ○ reads SS. Pass b Passes b Case — Cases —
 ○ reads St, ○ reads Str. Past b Pastor b

(✕), (∞) Represents a period.

(/) Written upward represents an interrogation point.

(") Represents a comma.

(¡) Represents exclamation point.

Two small commas written under a word indicate a proper name.

Note that a circle is not joined to a small hook in the first position.

FIRST POSITION

R L		SR S		WR _s W _s		Position
Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Size
N F or V		NS S		Nshun _s Shun _s		Side

THIRD POSITION

1st Position		1st Position		3rd Position		Position
R L		R _s L _s		S _s N _s		Size
Shun _N		Shun		Shun		
3rd Position						

The Stem when it has a circle, hook or loop joined to it is read as one syllable. Words of two syllables should be written with two strokes, except when the sense is perfectly clear, then the circle, hook and loop may be joined to it, and pronounced as two syllables.

PRONUNCIATION

Short E, as in pet, is the representative vowel, that is, when pronounced in conjunction with the consonant stroke it takes the place of, or represents, the principal vowel sounds. It is the vowel by which phonographs are named. (See Alphabet)

	1	2	3	4	5
Tar,	tre,	ter,	tere	etre	eter
			L	f	f

In the word Tar, T with R hook, if difficulty was experienced in reading the word, the first pronunciation should be used; if not successful then the second, etc. To grasp the sense of the word, first read rapidly four to eight words back, then read the consonants in the stumbling block, and if possible one or two words after it, without stopping

Pay, pe \ toe, te | edge, eje / check, cheke L

RULES

1. Half length letters add T or D. Cat — Mat 〇
2. Con, Com, or Accom, should be omitted, whether a prefix or when they come between two consonants, either in the same or in a preceding word, and to show it, write the remaining syllable, syllables or word that follows, under and close to the consonant, or word that precedes.



















Where no word precedes express the omission by a dot.

(Constant perserverance pays. p̂ ẑ ĉ b̂ x̂)









The Bell Company. ʃy Unconfined ʋ In compliance ʋs







3. Hooks read after stems to which they are joined.
4. Circles and loops read where they are written.
5. Double length letters add Tr, Dr, Thr. Better Mother ʃ
6. A straight letter made double length, repeats the consonant stroke, or adds Tr, Dr, Thr, Judge /


A curved stroke when made double length adds Tr, Dr, and Thr only

7. Repetition of a curved stroke is always indicated by an angle made by joining the stroke. Lily 
8. Final hooks on double length letters read after the Tr, Dr, Thr. Modern  Lantern 
9. Ing may be shown by writing the character Ing  or by using a dot close to the end of the stem. Calling  Being 
10. Any upward stroke written heavy adds L, with the exception of L, which adds K
11. A protruding line, in the first position, reads N, when written heavy it adds T or D. Answer  Instruct 
Indulge  Industry  Insure 
12. A protruding line in the third position reads Shun. A circle may be joined to Shun protruding. Position 
Questions 
13. A large circle joined to any of the pronouns reads Self, or Selves. Themselves 
14. A small circle written close to the beginning of a stem reads Self. Selfish 
15. A small circle written close to the end of a word reads Soever. Whichsoever 
16. A large circle written close to the end of a word reads less-ness, or someness. Carelessness 
17. Shading a large final hook adds L. National 

APPLICATION OF THE DOWNWARD R AND L AND UPWARD R AND L


The downward R () and L () are generally used when preceded by a vowel, and the upward R () and L () are used when followed by a vowel. Error 
Rock  Elk  Latch 



S () is used when it is the only consonant sound in the syllable, and also when it is the first consonant in the syllable, and is preceded by a vowel. Say  See  Us  Escape 
Assume 


A small circle preceded by St, or Str may be written on the outside of a stroke. Mistress 



TICKS




A light tick written through a word shows that the vowel precedes, and is used sometimes in order to make the writing clearer.




The H tick is a small tick written on left hand side of straight letters with a slight curve, and on outside of curved letters, straight, and at a sharp angle. It reads before the stem. Hat 

Hope  Him 







Whenever H occurs in the middle of a word and is not preceded by T or S, it can be expressed by a heavy tick written through the syllable in which the H is sounded. Perhaps 



The Lr tick is written on right hand side of straight letters with a slight curve, and on the inside of curve letters. It is read after the stem. Dollar  Miller 



The K tick is written at a very sharp angle in the third position on F, V, K, G, Th, only. When written heavy it adds T or D. Cook  Cooked  Fact 




The Ed tick is written in the third position. On F, V, K, G perpendicularly and downward; on M and N horizontally, and on all other letters at the most convenient angle. It is used only when a word ends in the clear syllable of "ed", not D. Coated  Noted  Painted 



NUMERALS

One (), Two () or 2. Write 3 to 9 inclusive in long-hand. A naught following all numerals, except the One (), may be expressed by a line, as 20  50  70 




Hundreds are expressed by a Half length N, as  200  800








Thousands are expressed by a little dash above the figure.  3,000  9,000

Hundreds of thousands may be expressed,  200,000  400,000  500,000

Millions may be expressed by M and L hook,  20,000,000  80,000,000





EXCEPTIONS



Since we already have two characters to represent the combinations of S and R, namely circle S and upward R (), and circle S and downward R (), we utilized the character (), S with R hook, for the inverted Thr.



Fr  Vr  Fl  Vl  and Thl  , for the sake of joining, are sometimes inverted. When joining an F or V to K or G, always invert the F or V. Forget  Flock 



Words commeneing with Thr or Vr when not preceded by a vowel are inverted. When preceded by a vowel, do not invert.

There  Very  Either  Every 


A hook is never joined in the first position to R, up or down, () S (), Rch or Rj () L ()..

A small hook joined to the downward L, reads F or V, provided the stem L is joined to another stroke, or the stroke is joined to the hook. Believe  Elephant 




The St or Str loop is never joined on the left hand side of T, D, P or B when followed by a stem. Distant  Disturb 



When a Tion or Ention hook is joined to a half length letter it reads after the T or D. Invitation  Expedition 




EXPEDIENTS AND CONTRACTIONS



Cog, when it has the sound of con, may be omitted, see Rule 2. Recognize 

Ment may be omitted where the sense is clear.

Sometimes K may be implied by shortening the stroke which precedes it. Subject  Object  Expect 

The terminal Ship may be supplied by Sip, and sometimes an entire syllable. Penmanship, pensip  Workmanship, worksip 


The sound Nk may, in some cases, be supplied by Ing (). Distinction  Sink 



The R and L hooks may be written thus; Parliament  Pearl 


∅ Hn, as in Henry  Hundred 


A small circle at the end of a word is frequently read Us.

Gracious  Ambitious 

By intersecting a word, frequently recurring words and phrases may be shown. Singing Society 

Building Association  War Department 


A long or difficult joining may also be shortened by intersecting the first and last syllable of a word. Assignor 





Assignment 








VOCALIZATION OF WORDS

Long Vowels. A, represented by a heavy dot in first position.

E, represented by a heavy dot in third position.

I, (), Oh (), and U ().

How, ow (), oi (), and awe () may be used to vocalize a certain class of words. All of these, with the exception of A and E, should be joined to the stroke when convenient, and may be written either in the first or third place. Day 

Eat  Tie  Sight  Oak  Europe  Oil 
Oyster 

Short Vowels. A, represented by a light dot in first position.




E, represented by a light dot in third position.

I, represented by writing first half of long vowel "I."

O, represented by writing long vowel "O" light.

U, represented by inverting long vowel U.

A short vowel is never joined to a stroke.

Pitch  Province  Glum 

Short Vowels are very seldom used.

GRAMMALOGUES

A		As or Has	
The		Beyond	
And or An (up)		You	
And a		I	
And the		How	
Of		All	
Of a		With	
Of the		What	
On		When	
But		Would	
Will (up)		Awe or Ought	
Was		Is as	
To		As is	
Should		Year	
Who		In	
Oh		Woman	
To be		Warmth	
Is or His			

A and O (Oh)		Man	
E (The) I and U		Men	

Write. At		It		Out	
		Tick Left to Right		Tick Right to Left	

The grammalogue "Your" (·) (R) can be expressed with an R hook when joined to a word such as: At your

To your Of your On your

"Have" () (V) can be expressed; To have

Should have We have

ABBREVIATED WORDS

Shall	/	Remember	/
First	0	Remarkable, -bly	2
From	7	Immediate, -ly	3
Which	/	Different, -ence	6
Nevertheless	4	Deliver, -y	1
Have	1	Danger, -ous	1
Notwithstanding	4	General, -ly	✓
Them	1	Establish, -ment	2
He	9	Government	1
Or, or Your	1	Governmental	9
Our, or Are (up)	1	Now	1
Impossible	2	However	2
Important	2	Language	1
Especial	2	Thing	1
Represent, -ative	1		

Dear Sir; We are in receipt of your letter announcing the removal

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Der ser wer in resete of your leter ennensing the remevel
of your company's offices, and have added the new address to our















9 10 11 12 13 14 15
of your com-penes efess and have eded the neu edres to our

records.















Yours truly,











16
rekerds.

17 18
Yours trele

 January	 July	 Monday	
 February	 August	 Tuesday	
 March	 September	 Wednesday	
 April	 October	 Thursday	
 May	 November	 Friday	
 June	 December	 Saturday	
		 Sunday	

PHRASING

 I am	 In regard
 You will, -are	 In reply
 Your favor of the	 In receipt
 If you will, - are	 As soon as
 More than	 If you have not
 Is of	 As or has of
 Is to	 As or has to

 Detroit	 Omaha
 Denver	 San Francisco
 Kansas City	 St. Louis
 New York	 Washington
 Baltimore	 Philadelphia

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